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**AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ENVIRONMENTAL  
PERCEPTION with Emphasis on Urban Areas**

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONWith Emphasis on Urban Areas

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The following annotated bibliography is designed to give the student interested in perception a general introduction to the topic as well as some indication of the interdisciplinary breadth of the subject matter.

The classification scheme utilized indicates some of the major areas in which research is being conducted and that might be of interest to the geographer, anthropologist, city planner, etc. As with most classification schemes, many works range in content over more than a single division. However, for purposes of space, no work is cited more than once. A Supplementary Bibliography, with annotation, is included in each section.

- I. Space, Culture, and Personality
- II. Decision-Making and Resource Management
- III. City Planning and the Critic
- IV. The Sensuous Form of Cities
- V. Personality and Perception

Several individuals have aided me in the compilation of this bibliography. They include: Mr. Ed Myles, University of Oklahoma; Dr. Robert L. Lear, University of Oklahoma; Mr. James Stine, Oklahoma State University; Mr. William Howard, University of Denver; Dr. Richard Hecock, Eastern Michigan University; and Mr. James Kracht (graduate student), Indiana State University. Special thanks is extended to Mr. Kevin Lynch, Department of City and Regional Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Dr. George Priddle, Department of Geography, Waterloo Lutheran University for allowing me to utilize bibliographies that they have prepared.

I. SPACE, CULTURE, AND PERSONALITY

Ackerman, Edward A. "Where is a Research Frontier?" Annals of the Association of American Geographers, LIII (December, 1963), pp. 429-39.

In defining the frontier of "geographic" research, Ackerman supports the current trend toward quantification and the basic notion that geography is a "man-land" problem. However, the study of systems, and subsystems, particularly in reference to other systems-oriented disciplines, is especially advocated. Diversification, particularly with approaches such as psychology, also promise to open up new information networks.

Beck, Robert. "Spatial Meaning, and the Properties of the Environment," in Environmental Perception and Behavior, David Lowenthal, ed. Department of Geography Research Paper No. 109, University of Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967. pp. 18-41.



Beck notes that there are three kinds of space: (1) objective space--space of physics and math; (2) Ego space--individuals adaptation to objective space; and (3) Immanent space--inner, subjective space involving the unconscious, dreams, etc.

Utilizing 67 pairs of simple dichotomous variables, shown as geometric shapes, points, and lines, Beck reveals the results of his work involving 611 subjects, including children and adult psychologists, social workers, and geographers. Preferences for these symbolic representations were recorded by groups indicating that both age and professional viewpoint affect how we perceive the relative importance of space.

Broek, Jan O. M. "National Character in the Perspective of Cultural Geography," Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 370 (1967), pp. 8-15.

Raising the question of the relationship between man and land, Broek directs the attention to man's perception of the habitat as a means to detect "national character" in regional studies. Factors little utilized by geographers, such as electoral patterns and the novelist's fiction, are encouraged. For, as Broek states, "what is worth knowing cannot always be measured exactly."

The article appears in the issue of the Annals entitled "National Character in the Perspective of the Social Sciences."

Brower, Sidney N. "Territoriality, the Exterior Spaces: The Signs We Learn to Read," Landscape, Autumn, 1965, pp. 9-12.

The physical form of an object and the mental picture in the mind of all observers are not identical; thus, we can no longer be concerned only with the physical composition of the environment but must understand the visual information it "sends." A good living environment, then, will be developed only in light of the purposes and values of the clients who live within them. A fascinating account of different types of territorial occupancy. (See also, Stea, "Territoriality, the Interior Spaces...")

Campbell, Robert D. "Personality as an Element of Regional Geography," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 58 (December, 1968), pp. 748-759.

A good, recent study which attempts to review the current state of the rapidly growing field of "psychological interpretation" (including perception) in the various disciplines, but particularly as these disciplines contribute to the geographer's conceptualization of region. The article is oriented particularly to the anthropologist's newly-created field "culture and personality."

Devoto, Bernard (ed.). The Journals of Lewis and Clark. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1953. 504 p.

The original journals by these two explorers (greatly edited and shortened by the editor but the original "flavor" is not severely altered) provide an interesting departure from studies about perception



to an intriguing "first hand" experience of how two men, in a past age, "saw" our Middle West quite differently from what we generally perceive today.

Gans, Herbert J. The Urban Villagers. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1962. 367 p.

The "urban villagers" are the Italian-American inhabitants of Boston's West Side, generally referred to locally as a "slum." Using the "participant-observation" approach of the sociologist, Gans presents a fascinating account of this ethnic minority-economically deprived group. Among the conclusions offered are that (1) there are two types of slums--those of the socially deprived and those of the culturally unassimilated, and (2) the West Enders were not frustrated seekers of middle-class values but were a distinct working-class subculture.

Glacken, Clarence J. "Changing Ideas of the Habitable World," Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, William L. Thomas, ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956. pp. 70-92.

Ranging in both time and space, Glacken gives a brilliant account of how man has viewed his environment. Glacken points out that man has generally failed to be inspired to study what environmental changes have been made by human cultures. Utilizing excellent documentation, he moves through the Western tradition, concluding that our present awareness of man as a purposeful power disregards the "devious paths" that he has taken in the past. Excellent bibliography.

Hall, Edward T. The Hidden Dimension. Garden City: Doubleday, 1966. 201 p.

The author of The Silent Language develops the study of what he terms "proxemics" as the "...interrelated observations and theories of man's use of space as a specialized elaboration of culture."

A truly rewarding book, particularly for the geographer interested in perception, The Hidden Dimension is suggested reading for all persons in the field. Ranging from a discussion of distance and space behavior among animals, Hall turns to biological considerations (such as how our eyes, ears, nose, skin, and muscles relate to our total perception of space); talks of art and literature as clues to perception; and concludes with a fascinating discussion of how different cultures relate to space (including urban). Good bibliography.

Hodgen, M. T. Change and History. New York: Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 18, 1952.

Interesting observations on the relationship between man and his environment with the emphasis on the motivational factor of the human being.

Lowenthal, David, "Geography, Experience, and Imagination: Towards a Geographical Epistemology," Cultural Geography: Selected Readings, Fred E. Dohrs and Lawrence M. Sommers, editors. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967. pp. 71-91.



Lowenthal is one of the few "geographers" concerned with space perception apart from resource management. This article not only makes the case for such an approach within geography but demonstrates that man's viewpoint may be as important to our understanding of our environment as the environment itself.

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.., and Hugh C. Prince. "English Landscape Tastes," Geographical Review, Vol. LV (April, 1965), pp. 186-222.

Working with the hypothesis that "landscapes are formed by landscape tastes," these two authors present a jaunty and refreshing look at the English countryside. Valuable to works on perception, but also an excellent piece of "mere description."

Marx, Leo. The Machine in the Garden. New York: Oxford University Press, 1964. 392p.

A fascinating and thoroughly readable account of America's pastoral ideal (the Garden) as threatened and overrun by man's technological works (the Machine). Utilizing the works of many American and some European writers, Marx fully captures our long tradition of "the sudden appearance of the machine in the garden (as) an arresting, endlessly evocative image." Hawthorne's "Sleepy Hollow" or Thoreau's "Walden" are but two early examples of a simple pastoral ideal, whose origins are in Europe, and to which we have never fully accepted the intrusion of our own technology.

For the geographer interested in perception, Marx provides a wealth of interpretation on American values placed on objects and space. Together with Whites' The Intellectual Versus the City, the reader has an important understanding of our perceptual heritage in evaluating our environment.

Morgan, W. B. and R. P. Moss. "Geography and Ecology: The Concept of Community and Its Relation to Environment," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, LV (June, 1965), pp. 339-50.

Returning to the plea of Harlan Barrows in the 1920's for a geography as "human ecology," the authors feel that most areas of geography are not in keeping with the "man-land" relationship. In order to redirect our research, the notion of "community" is proposed as that functioning aspect within its area (region). Thus, the authors argue for an ecological, rather than a physiographic point-of-view. Although not stated, the psychological implications are manifest. (See Glacken, "Changing Ideas..." for comparison and Ackerman, "Research Frontier" for contrast).

Northrup, F. S. C. "Man's Relation to the Earth in Its Bearing on His Aesthetic, Ethical, and Legal Values," Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, William L. Thomas, Jr., ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956. pp. 1052-1067.

The author of The Taming of Nations argues that the difference between a technological and non-technological civilization is based





in physical chemistry and physics. Modern physics gives us an abstract vision of our world, whereas the descriptive sciences (such as biology, geography, etc.) give us an aesthetic view. If this be true, then respective values must also differ. For example, the music of a technological society is based in the intellectual linear theory of time; in non-technological societies from a cyclical temporal order. Painting, the notion of beauty itself, are all guided by our methods of perception. Northrop concludes with some frightening thoughts on the future of modern man.

Passonneau, Joseph Russell. "The Emergence of City Form," Urban Life and Form, Werner Z. Hirsch, editor. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1965. pp. 9-27.

A discussion and review of the problem of the interpretation of urban form through time leads Passonneau to feel that "the city" is the uniting of both temporal and spatial dimensions within the "image" that we have of that city. The values that we attach to these dimensions may then work to remake our cities in a form more nearly that of our "ideal image."

Santayana, George. The Sense of Beauty. New York: Modern Library, 1955. 210 p.

An important contribution based on the notion that man's concept of "beauty" depends upon his perception of his environment and that this perception is highly imaginative and emotional (thus, subjective). To Santayana, perception, by definition, is a product of the mind.

Sonnenfeld, Joseph. "Environmental Perception and Adaptation Level in the Arctic," in Environmental Perception and Behavior, David Lowenthal, ed. Department of Geography Research Paper No. 109, University of Chicago. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1967. pp. 42-59.

Valuable primarily for technique and research possibilities involving environmental perception. Three types of tests were utilized: a questionnaire, a "semantic differentials" test (developed by psychologists generally for cross-cultural testing; see Osgood, et. al. The Measurement of Meaning) and a photo-slide test; the last of these recorded in some detail in the paper. In this, several distinctive populations were compared as to preferences for relief, vegetation, water, and temperature by selecting one in a paired group of slides. (See Beck, "Spatial Meaning..." in same work).

Spoehr, Alexander. "Cultural Differences in the Interpretation of Natural Resources," Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, William L. Thomas, Jr., ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956, pp. 93-102.

"Natural Resources" are, of course, defined by the peoples who utilize these materials. Spoehr examines three aspects of this relationship between natural resources and man's interpretation of them. These are: (1) technology, (2) social structure, and (3) habitat. This article should be compared with Glacken's in the same volume.



Stea, David. "Territoriality, the Interior Aspect: Space, Territory, and Human Movements," Landscape, (Autumn, 1965), pp. 13-16.

Using an office building and a single office within to demonstrate the concept of our perception of internal space, Stea identifies three related aspects: personal territory (territorial unit), territorial cluster (enclosing peoples and channels in interaction), and territorial complex (a set of clusters). Stea demonstrates hypothetically that changing "the defining characteristics of territory changes behavior," as well as the converse. (See also Brower, "Territoriality, The Exterior Spaces").

Wallace, Anthony F. C. Culture and Personality. New York: Random House, 1961. 213 p.

A definitive work in the "new" field of social anthropology. For the geographer, a new approach heavily emphasizing the psychological in dealing with the age-old question of cause and effect in culture and environment. For the "perceptionist," a broad overview placing perception in a context is provided. This work should be considered by the more serious students interested in environmental perception. (Also see Hsu, Psychological Anthropology).

Webber, Melvin, and others. Explorations into Urban Structure. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964. 246 p.

I consider this to be imperative reading for the academic planner or geographer. The essayists are all from the academic side of city planning schools, but their exploratory forays into urban spatial structure provide the geographer with the incentive to "get to work." Particularly important along this line is Foley's "An Approach to Metropolitan Spatial Structure."

For the perceptionist, Webber's "The Urban Place and the Non-place Urban Realm" is must reading. Essentially, Webber develops the theme that future urban areas will become less space-based and unifocal and more process-based and multi-focal.

Webber, Melvin M. and Carolyn C. Webber. "Culture, Territoriality, and the Elastic Mile," Taming Megalopolis, H. Lentworth Eldredge, ed. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday (Anchor paperback), 1967. Vol. I, pp. 35-53.

The Perception of space as organized around the dichotomy of values between the "Intellectual Elites" and the "Working Class." The Webbers' discussion highlights the various viewpoints between these two groups in dealing with space and presents some serious considerations in formulating public policy from an understanding of these perceptsives.

Wright, John K. "Terre Incognitae: The Place of the Imagination in Geography," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 37 (1947), pp. 1-15.

Man has constantly pushed back those regions of the unknown--terre incognitae. Although little of the world remains totally unknown



to the scientific geographer today, vast personal terrae incognitae will always remain for each new generation of men. Thus, Wright argues, in this presidential address before the Association, that "controlled" imagination in all forms is to be desired in the expression of our geographical research; for interest and excitement are the foundations of intellectual curiosity.

Yi-Fu Tuan, "Attitudes Toward Environment: Themes and Approaches," in Environmental Perception and Behavior, David Lowenthal, ed. Department of Geography Research Paper No. 109, University of Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967. pp. 4-17.

The author briefly characterizes attitudes which man has had toward his natural environment. His major discussion centers around how writers and painters have reacted to different types of landscapes through time. This article might be compared with Glacken's "Changing Ideas..." Marx, The Machine in the Garden, and Whites, The Intellectual Versus the City.

Aberic, D. F. "Culture and Socialization," in Psychological Anthropology: Approaches to Culture and Personality. Homewood, Illinois: Dorsey Press, 1961. pp. 381-400.

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Barry, H. A., I. L. Child, and M. K. Bacon. "Relation of Child Rearing to Subsistence Economy," American Anthropologist, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 51-64.

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- Fisher, John J. and Sidney N. Tepaske, eds. Explosive Forces in Latin America Today. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1964. (Particularly, "The Culture of Poverty," by Oscar Lewis, pp. 149-56.)
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Krader, L. "Ecology of Central Asian Pastoralism," Studies in Human Ecology, G. A. Theodorson, (ed). Evanston, Illinois: Row, Peterson, and Co., 1961. pp. 471-487.

Kroeber, A. L. (ed). Anthropology Today. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953. (See M. Mead's "National Character").

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Lowenthal, David. "The American Creed of Nature as Virtue," Landscape, IX (Winter, 1959-60), pp. 24-5.

\_\_\_\_\_, and Hugh C. Prince. "The English Landscape," Geographical Review, LIV (July, 1964), pp. 309-347.

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## II. DECISION-MAKING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Bennis, W. C. Changing Organizations: Essays on the Development and Evolution of Human Organizations. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966.



Applications in the field of management and administration of techniques involving perception.

Dyckman, John. "Planning and Decision Theory," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, XXVII (November, 1961), pp. 335-345.

A short review of the interdisciplinary state of decision-making theory followed by a listing of 110 works dealing with the subject.

Firey, Walter. Man, Mind, and Land. Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press, 1960. 256 p.

The development of a theoretic framework for the use and conservation of natural resources. A resource system is a man, mind, and land complex which, if understood, should allow for effecting changes in people's use of land and resources. Building around a three-fold theoretical structure of ecological, ethnological, and economical optimum resource processes and "gainful" and "non-gainful" practices, Firey provides the essential framework for much of the work presently being done in decision-making and resource management. An important "introductory" book for those beginning work in the decision-making aspects of perception.

Gould, Peter. "Man Against His Environment: A Game Theoretic Framework," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, LIII (September, 1963), pp. 290-97.

Utilizing the Theory of Games with some hypothetical situations in Ghana, the author shows how Game Theory might be applicable to problem-solving in economical geography. Gould also points to information theory, linear programming, and the theory of queues in solving geographical problems.

This article serves also as an introduction to the notion behind Game Theory for the uninitiated.

Kates, Robert W. Hazard and Choice in Flood Plain Management. Chicago: Department of Geography Research Paper No. 78, University of Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962.

An excellent study which combines our knowledge of flood plain control with recent work in the theory of human behavior and decision-making. This work is one of the better examples in demonstrating how perception studies can aid the geographer, and others, in solving immediate problems. In this instance, Kates documents his findings (derived through extensive interviews) of the perception and adoption of alternatives in the human adjustment to living and working on flood plains in La Follette, Tennessee and five other towns.

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\_\_\_\_\_. "The Perception of Storm Hazard on the Shores of Megalopolis," in Environmental Perception and Behavior, David Lowenthal, ed. Department of Geography Research Paper No. 109, University of Chicago, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967. pp. 60-74.





This paper is part of a larger study on the growth and development of coastal areas along Megalopolis which are subject to inundation. Utilizing 371 interviews from 15 sites along the coast from North Carolina to New Hampshire, Kates finds that despite a relatively intelligent and affluent sample, most dwellers greatly minimize the danger of living by the sea. Over 75% of the sample found order where none exists or assigned their fates to a higher power as means to explain their habitation.

McClelland, David C. The Achieving Society. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand, 1961. 512 p.

The use of psychological interpretation in the area of economic theory.

Rooney, John F., Jr. "The Urban Snow Hazard in the United States: An Appraisal of Disruption," Geographical Review, LVII (1967), No. 4, pp. 538-559.

Attempting to assess the impact snow has on urban areas in the United States, Rooney briefly analyzes the role of perception, as one factor, in dealing with any disruption that snow might cause. He concludes that "perception of any hazard is based largely on experience," which may partially account for the inhabitants of Western cities to minimize the disruptive potential of snowfalls.

\_\_\_\_\_, and Richard D. Hecock. "User Perception as a Factor in Recreation Resource Planning," paper presented before the Michigan Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, ditto. (date unknown).

The use of rather simple environmental perception techniques in finding what people "say" they want and then comparing the findings with what they actually are doing. The authors recognize the importance of perception studies but caution that an individual's response to a surveyor's questions may not be commensurate with his actual behavior.

Simon, H. A. Administrative Behavior. (2nd edition) New York: Macmillan, 1957. 259 p.

Portions of this work are valuable to the "perceptionist," particularly those interested in "man's rationality." Simon feels the social sciences are "schizophrenic" in their treatment of this subject, ranging from the economist's ultra-rational man to the social psychologist's Freudian purists who reduce all cognition to affect.

Wilson, Robert L. "Livability of the City: Attitudes and Urban Development," Urban Growth Dynamics in a Regional Cluster of Cities, F. Stuart Chapin, Jr. and Stanley F. Weiss, editors. New York: John Wiley, 1962. pp. 359-399.

Those things which contribute to the general image and evaluation of a city are termed "factors of livability." This case study involves two North Carolina cities in a scheme of "game playing" to determine the most important factors of livability among some of the residents. An important methodology to determine values within our cities.



Ylvisaker, Paul N. "Diversity and the Public Interest: Two Cases in Metropolitan Decision-Making," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, (May, 1961), pp. 107-117.

The citizen of the metropolitan area seeks a smaller world of comprehension which inevitably sets up conflict within the metropolitan whole. Two not-so-hypothetical cases are presented (metropolitan government and Urban Renewal) to point out that decision-making in "the public interest" may be a process of striving for equilibrium when social forces are out-of-balance. An extremely readable article giving an amazingly clear picture of the present chaos.

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Hechscher, August. "Public Works and the Public Happiness," Saturday Review, (August 4, 1962), pp. 8-10.



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- Kates, Robert W. The Pursuit of Beauty, A Paper prepared for delivery to a Symposium of the Natural Resources Institute; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, May 22, 1966.
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- Natural Resources Journal, Vol. 3, No. 3 (January, 1964). Contains symposium on Perception and Natural Resources, including papers by Burton, Kates, Lucas, and Quinney.
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White, "The Formation and Role of Public Attitudes," Environmental Quality in a Growing Economy, Jarrett, (ed.). Baltimore, 1966.

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### III. CITY PLANNING AND THE CRITIC

Architectural Forum, "A New Approach to New-Town Planning," No. 2, (August-September, 1964).

The approach is based on first finding what the people want and need; then developing planning ideology--fitting the plan to the man.

Blake, Peter. God's Own Junkyard. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1964. 143 p.

A dramatic presentation through the use of photographs of how the author perceives his urban environment. Although written with an architectural bent, Blake reinforces an image of modern American cities.

Churchill, Henry S. "What Kind of Cities Do We Want?" The Future of Cities and Urban Redevelopment, Coleman Woodbury, ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953. pp. 44-51.

Although this collection of articles is primarily designed for understanding the Federal Urban Renewal Program, the first section deals with the logic behind our renewal effort. Churchill's article has been widely quoted as a plea for direction in redevelopment. The article by Arthur B. Gallion, "Civic Design and Democracy," in this work also merits attention.

Crane, David A. "The Public Art of City Building," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 352 (March, 1964), pp. 84-94.

Many of the great cities of the world were built under autocracies--what role should government play in modern, democratic societies?

Denver Planning Office. "Community Directions for the City and County of Denver," Comprehensive Plan Bulletin No. 1-2; Summary Report (no date) 33 p.

An example of how one type of perception studies might be utilized to aid in directing community growth.

Fagin, Henry and Robert C. Weinberg, ed. Planning and Community Appearance. New York: Regional Plan Association (May, 1958). 158 p.





One of the best short essays combining many of the essentials of operational planning with some of the concepts of perception.

Garvin, Anthony. "Culture Change and the Planner," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 352 (March, 1964), pp. 33-38.

An argument for a "science of urbanism" based upon an understanding of historical and cultural factors within the planned area.

Geddes, Patrick. City Development: A Study of Parks, Gardens, and Culture-Institutes. Birmingham, England: Saint George Press, 1904.

Not as well-known as Cities in Evolution, but included here primarily for its discussion on methodology beginning on page 10. Some of the elements of modern perceptive technique (such as the use of the photographic survey) are evident and, as usual with Geddes, a wealth of ideas.

Gibberd, Frederick. Town Design. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1959. 300 p.

Gibberd emphasizes the "appearance of things" to the citizens as the foundation on which urban design should function. In one section (The Aesthetic Study of the Land), Gibberd closely parallels work done by Kevin Lynch in The Image of the City in determining what the populace values in their urban environment.

Giedion, Sigfried. Space, Time, and Architecture. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1954. 897 p.

Essentially an account reviewing the historical relationships between environment and architecture, this work is one of the best comprehensive treatments of this subject.

Goodman, Percival and Paul Goodman. Communitas: Means of Livelihood and Ways of Life. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1947, 248 p.

While written in the "grand plan" style of a Le Corbusier or Frank Lloyd Wright, the Goodmans end up with an angry account directed against contemporary planning. But this does not obscure the fact that they have thought about that which few ever think about.

Greer, Scott. The Emerging City. Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press, 1962. 232 p.

In one sense, Greer's "organizational image" is a large-scale perception of our cities through time. Thus, our image, and our values, are evolving not only in reference to environmental change but also to a change in our organizational systems.

Jacobs, Jane. The Death and Life of Great American Cities. New York: Random House, 1961. 458 p.

Jacob's famous and controversial book tears into "orthodox planning" and planners. Exploiting the themes that few planners have any idea what the citizenry value and that the planners' "ideal" utopias are, at



best, sterile environments, this book contains a wealth of insights into the need for perception studies.

Klutznick, Philip. "Five Challenges to Our Cities," Architectural Forum, (May, 1964).

Yet another article directed against planning as it now exists in favor of rebuilding cities to "meet the inner yearnings of people."

Lynch, Kevin. Site Planning. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1962. 248 p.

At first glance, Site Planning appears to be a rather "solid" contribution to form and design planning. However, with further reading, many links with The Image of the City can be found. Together, these two contributions by Lynch form a strong foundation on which to develop an understanding of the perception of urban space.

\_\_\_\_\_. "The City as Environment," Cities, edited by Scientific American. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1965. pp. 192-201.

Asked to imagine that the entire globe were urbanized, Lynch dramatizes, and thus clarifies, the need for reform within our existing cities.

Montgomery, Roger. "Improving the Design Process in Urban Renewal," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, (February, 1965) pp. 7-20.

"Comprehensive planning" has been disappointing in guiding design within urban areas. Recent innovations which place the emphasis on "process comprehensiveness" rather than "plan comprehensiveness" would seem to have better possibilities in guiding urban growth.

Mumford, Lewis. The City in History. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1961. 657 p.

Mumford's basic thesis is well-known; that man must maintain an intimate and harmonious relationship with all other aspects of his environment. This one integrating theme serves Mumford well as sociologist, humanitarian, architect, critic; in short--social philosopher of the urban past.

Nairn, Ian. The American Landscape. New York: Random House, 1965. 152 p.

A highly readable, very poignant, and often uproariously funny account by the English author of his comprehension of the American environment. Nairn, along with Gordon Cullen, were editors of the controversial, and successful, publications Outrage and Counter-Attack.

Rasmussen, Steen Eiler. Experiencing Architecture. New York: M.I.T. Press and John Wiley, 1959. 251 p.

One of the few better-known architects who feels that city form and design must be in relationship to the knowledge and goals of the citizenry.



Reed, Henry Hope and Christopher Tunnard. American Skyline: The Growth and Form of Our Cities and Towns. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1955. 302 p.

Through the liberal use of engaging sketches, the authors trace some of the visual remembrances in past American cities as well as today's. In one sense, this book conveys the notion of "imageability" through time.

Reichle. "On the Design of Cities," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, (May, 1961) pp. 141-43.

If planning is an art, it should then be judged by the "forms" it is producing. By this criterion, planning is utilizing forms which are in opposition to the processes of life today. In reply, the author suggests that we recognize the city life as multi-focal, not single focus; emotionally and socially spaced, not "civic space" or "land-marked," and so forth. One way to depart from these time-honored molds is to realize that the "city is process itself;" form, thus, becomes structured process.

Rosenberg, Gerhard. "City Planning Theory and the Quality of Life," American Behavioral Scientist, IX (December 1965-January 1966), No. 425, pp. 3-7.

Planners must come to admit that they do not know where they are going, or what is "ideal," and therefore should join with the behavioral scientist in developing the "new urban condition." Following this conclusion, the author reviews some of the more pertinent points in our striving for "quality of life" raised by "experts" on human needs for (1) children, (2) old people, (3) young adults, and (4) adults. Important concerns between the environment and mental health are cited.

Schneider, Wolf. Babylon is Everywhere. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963.

An "anti-plan" book which insists that "beauty" within cities is present today despite human squalor and that the impoverished inhabitants of these "beautiful cities" seem satisfied. The book is valuable to studies on perception in that it reflects an apparently large body of Occidental opinion.

Spreiregen, Paul D. Urban Design: The Architecture of Towns and Cities. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.

One of the most valuable architecturally-oriented texts available. Much more than a book of "ideal" design, Spreiregen provides interesting commentary and rich illustrations on topics ranging from aesthetics to governmental regulation.

Tunnard, Christopher and Boris Pushkarev. Man-Made America: Chaos or Control? New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963. 479 p.

Another account from the "comprehensive architectural school;" this one directed primarily at the "non-design" man-made features of our



landscape. Given the "low level of popular tastes," the authors comment that "beauty can only emerge from a deliberate effort to express the encounter between society and environment in significant form." Beauty, then, is the product of the professional planner's understanding and expression of the human life around him. (Contrast this with William Whyte's article, "Are Cities Un-American," or Jacobs, The Death and Life ...).

van den Haag, Ernest. "Creating Cities for Human Beings," The American Scholar. Vol. 28 (Autumn, 1959), pp. 419-431.

A much-cited article, van den Haag works around the theme that cities are foremost human entities which must foster individual responsibility. Modern planning, according to the author, is essentially functional efficiency generally unresponsive to human motivations.

White, Morton and Lucia White. The Intellectual Versus the City: From Jefferson to Frank Lloyd Wright. Cambridge: Harvard and M.I.T. Press, 1962. 270 p.

Although the title is self-explanatory, the Whites note that the present urban crisis has precipitated "tender concern" from today's intellectuals. This contrasts quite sharply with our heritage of intellectual alienation with the city. The Whites refute the notion (see Leo Marx) that all intellectual criticism of the city has been around romanticist ideals to return to nature. Utilizing the works of many influential American writers, statesmen, etc., the authors make the case that since the Civil War the city has been viewed as "undercivilized;" not too little nature but too much. A general theme of city acceptance ("All the world's a city now and there is no escaping urbanization...") pervades the essay.

Whyte, William H., Jr. "Are Cities Un-American?" The Exploding Metropolis, edited by Fortune. New York: Doubleday. 1958. pp. 1-31.

A much-read anti-plan anthology which rejects modern planning "utopias" and "efficiency theory" in favor of spontaneous and human-oriented development. Included within this collection is an article by Jane Jacobs, "Downtown is for People."

Berger, Bennett. "Suburbia and the American Dream," The Public Interest, No. 2 (Winter, 1966), pp. 80-91.

\_\_\_\_\_. Working Class Suburb. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963.

Crowe. "Landscape Survey in Relation to Urban Development," Town Planning Institute Review, (April, 1949).

Dobriner, W. M., (ed.). The Suburban Community. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1958.

Duhl, L., (ed.). The Urban Condition: People and Policy in the Metropolis. New York: Basic Books, 1963.





- Dyckman, John. "The Changing Uses of the City," Daedalus, (Winter, 1961).
- Fava, S. F. "Contrasts in Neighboring: New York City and a Suburban County," The Suburban Community, W. M. Dobriner, (ed.). New York: Putnam's Sons, 1958.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Suburbanism as a Way of Life," Americal Sociological Review, Vol. 21 (1956), pp. 34-38.
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- Fried, Marc, and Peggy Gleicher. "Some Sources of Residential Satisfaction in an Urban Slum," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 27 (November, 1961), pp. 305-315.
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- \_\_\_\_\_. "Effects of the Move from City to Suburb," The Urban Condition, L. Duhal, (ed.). New York: Basic Books, 1963. pp. 184-200.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "The Failure of Urban Renewal: A Critique and Some Proposals," Commentary, Vol. 39 (1965), pp. 29-37.
- Gans, Herbert J. "Planning and Social Life: Friendship and Neighbor Relations in Suburban Communities," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 27 (1961), pp. 134-141.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Urbanism and Suburbanism as Ways of Life: A Re-evaluation of Definitions," Human Behavior and Social Processes, A. Rose, (ed.). Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1962. pp. 625-648.
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- \_\_\_\_\_, and S. F. Fava. "The Social Psychology of Urban Life," Urban Society, N. P. Gist and S. F. Fava, (eds.). 5th Edition, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1964. pp. 435-547.
- Harrison, James and William Howard. "Urban Environmental Perception: Planner versus Citizen," In Final Draft Stage for Publication, University of Denver, 1969.
- Hartman, C. W. "Social Values and Housing Orientations," Journal of Sociology, Issues, Vol. 19 (1963).
- Hauser, Philip M. "Ecological Aspects of Urban Research," The State of the Social Sciences, L. D. White, (ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956. pp. 229-256.



- Herbert. "The Visual Survey for the Preparation of the Urban General Plan," Unpublished thesis, Department of City Planning, University of California, Berkeley, 1954.
- Hole, V. "Social Effects of Planned Rehousing," Town Planning Review, Vol. 30 (1959), pp. 161-173.
- Hollingshead, A. E. and P. C. Redlich. Social Class and Mental Illness: A Community Study. New York: John Wiley, 1958 (paperback).
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- Hughes, E. C. "The Cultural Aspect of Urban Research," The State of the Social Sciences, L. D. White, (ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956. pp.255-268.
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- Meyerson, M. "Utopian Traditions and the Planning of Cities," Daedalus Vol. 90 (1961), pp. 180-193.
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- Reisman, D. "Some Observations on Community Plans and Utopia," Selected Essays from "Individualism Reconsidered". Garden City: Doubleday Anchor (paperback), 1954. pp. 67-104.
- Rostov, I. "The Social Effects of the Physical Environment," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 27 (1961), pp. 127-133.
- Schlesinger, A. M. "The City in American History," Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vol. 27 (1940), pp. 43-66.
- Seeley, J. R., R. A. Sim, and E. W. Loosley, Crestwood Heights: A Study of the Culture of Suburban Life. New York: Science Editions (John Wiley), 1963.
- Sert, J. L. "The Human Scale in City Planning," The New Architecture and City Planning, P. Zucker, (ed.). 1944.
- Stone, G. "City Shoppers and Urban Identification: Observations on the Social Psychology of City Life," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 60 (1954), pp. 36-45.
- Svenson. "Differential Perceptual and Behavioral Response to Change in Urban Spatial Form," Department of City Planning, M.I.T. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, 1967.



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- Webber, Melvin. "Order in Diversity without Propinquity," Cities and Space, Lowdon Wingo, (ed.). Baltimore: John Hopkins, 1963.
- Westergaard, J. "Journeys to work in the London Region," Town Planning Review, 1957.
- Wilner, D. M., R. P. Valkley, T. C. Pinkerton, and M. Tayback. The Housing Environment and Family Life: A Longitudinal Study of the Effects of Housing on Morbidity and Mental Health. Baltimore: John Hopkins, 1962.
- Young, M. and P. Willmott. Family and Kinship in East London. London: Penquin, 1960.

#### IV. THE SENSUOUS FORM OF CITIES\*

- Anderson, Edgar. "The City is a Garden," Landscape, (Winter, 1957-58) pp. 3-5.

The author compares his living in a Mexican town with his residency in an American city. The city in Mexico he "lived" in; in America, he fled from. Hope for reversal can only come in a basic philosophic change, not in new architectural forms.

- Appleyard, Donald, Kevin Lynch, and John R. Myer. The View From the Road. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1964. 64 p.

Deriving its basic philosophy from The Image of the City (Lynch), this book attempts to systematically record visual experiences while driving along the highway. Valuable primarily for some of its fresh approaches in methodology, View From the Road is designed as an experiment.

- Bacon, Edmond N. "Urban Design," Planning 1958, American Society of Planning Officials.

Bacon sees the movement for more "enjoyable" cities as a combination of the notions of "imageability" by Lynch and the "life forces" of Hauser.

- Burchard, John E. "The Urban Aesthetic," in Metropolis in Ferment, Martin Meyerson, editor. Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences. Vol. 314 (November, 1957), pp. 112-122.

"The character of a fine or a mean city is composed of its smells, its noises, even its tastes as well as its sights." Burchard examines five problems of "visual aesthetics" which should react to human character and emotion.

- Clay, Grady. "Remembered Landscapes," Landscape, (Winter, 1957-58) pp. 7-9.

\*The title of the bibliography supplied by Kevin Lynch.



Referencing to some of the work being done at M.I.T. on "sensory environments," particularly on childhood memories, Clay hopes that this may be a beginning to believe in human emotional needs, not merely in statistics. Maybe, then, we will come to expect pleasurable cities and not "...as if a mild civic nausea were a normal burden of men's existence."

De Jonge, Derk. "Images of Urban Areas: Their Structure and Psychological Foundations," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, (November, 1962), pp. 266-276.

Utilizing a simplified version of the methodology developed by Kevin Lynch (The Image of the City), the author investigated the perceived structure of some urban areas in the Netherlands. Many findings in support of the Lynch study are revealed by De Jonge. Interestingly, De Jonge notes that where areas are confusing to the respondents, maps which leave out detail and distort pattern are best able to alleviate that confusion (See Miller, "The Magical Number Seven..."). This would seem to indicate that many notions of the Gestalt psychologists on form perception are valid (see Katz, Gestalt Psychology, particularly pp. 24-28 and 40-41).

Evald, William R., Jr. "Cityscape," Planning 1962. American Society of Planning Officials, 1962. pp. 206-7.

The vice-president (1962) of Doxiadis Associates points to the need to understand the relationship between the spirit of man and his physical environment. Only sensitive design can make our urban world satisfying.

Gulick, John. "Images of an Arab City," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, XXIX (August, 1963), pp. 179-198.

Gulick utilized the basic techniques developed by Lynch in The Image of the City in interviewing 35 residents of Tripoli, Lebanon. His findings included that perception is related to both visual cues and socio-cultural associations. Important also for some criticisms and questions around the techniques of perception study developed by Lynch.

Gutheim, Frederick. "Urban Space and Urban Design," Cities and Space: The Future Use of Urban Land, Lowdon Wingo, editor. Baltimore: John Hopkins, 1963. pp. 103-131.

"The impression made by a city is often more culturally valid than its reality." Although Gutheim feels that the majority of Americans are "aesthetic cripples," he stresses the perceptive technique in planning for the future use of urban land.

Harrison, James D. "Components of Imageability: A Case Study," Unpublished Masters Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Denver (multilith), 1967. 108 p.





Built around the methodology provided by Lynch in The Image of the City, this case study attempts to define certain "qualities" or components which an observer attaches to imageable, physical elements within his city.

Horsburgh, Patrick. "Pittsburgh Perceived," Community Renewal Program, Technical Bulletin No. 1; Department of City Planning, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. February, 1964. 29 p.

A series of recommendations by a leading architect to enhance and preserve the design qualities of Pittsburgh, involving, in part, perception studies.

Jackson, J. B. "The Stranger's Path," Landscape, Vol. 7 (1957), No. 1, pp. 11-15. (Also in Bobbs-Merrill Series in Geography, G-104).

There is a path in every city which introduces the city to the transient stranger; in turn, it serves to introduce new life to the city. The tendency to view the city as a self-contained unit, invariably reflected by the "clean" and static maps of the city planner, fails to admit a "real" part of urban culture. Beyond recognition, the path should be given imaginative treatment in renewing its vitality and robustness, remembering that it caters to all classes. It may be the one lively thread in an otherwise increasingly dull urban life.

\_\_\_\_\_. "The Abstract World of the Hot-Rodder," Landscape, Vol. 7 (Winter, 1957-58), No. 2, pp. 22-27. (Bound with "The Stranger's Path" in Bobbs-Merrill Series in Geography, G-104).

Remember the "pedestrian Sunday" of the 1920's and 1930's? Jackson remembers it as a contemplative and static experience with nature. Then a new attitude spread from Europe. Young people tired of the streetcar and nature walks in favor of mobility and participation. "The view is no longer static, it is a revolving, uninterrupted panorama of 360 degrees."

Written with the flair of his subject, Jackson's articles should be required for the statistician and systems theorist engaged in "human efficiency" research.

Kepes, Gyorgy. "Notes on Expression and Communication in the Cityscape," The Future Metropolis, Lloyd Rodwin, editor. New York: George Braziller, 1961. pp. 190-213.

Valuable comments on the use of symbols in expressing form and function within our urban environment. Kepes argues that only through symbolic "articulation of the city" will we be able to produce a "legible" environment.

Lynch, Kevin. The Image of the City. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1960.

One of the most important books dealing with urban form and design yet written. The concept of "imageability" defined as those vivid and memorable elements within the city, provides a working methodology to



understand the relationship between the citizens and their environment. This study has been the major impetus to a subsequent regeneration of not only how urban forms are perceived but to a major "new movement" within several diverse disciplines.

Lynch, Kevin. "An Analysis of the Visual Form of Brookline," Community Renewal Program, Brookline, Massachusetts. (September, 1965). 53 p.

Lynch experiments with techniques developed in The Image of the City in devising a visual analysis for the town of Brookline. In his conclusion, Lynch points to weaknesses in past methodology and suggests new avenues of approach, particularly in reference to city planning.

\_\_\_\_\_, and Malcolm Rivkin. "A Walk Around the Block," Landscape, Spring, 1959. pp. 24-35.

An "exploratory" article previous to The Image of the City which recorded, through use of a tape recorder, remarks made by various persons as they walked around a "test block" in Boston. After completing the walk, each respondent analyzed his walk--mapping it from memory, reviewing photographs, and suggesting patterns for reordering.

Lukashok, Alvin K. and Kevin Lynch. "Some Childhood Memories of the City," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, XXII, (Summer, 1956) pp. 142-52.

An experimental study, the authors asked several students and non-students to recall childhood "scenes" within the neighborhood and city in which they grew up. Given the inherent limitations of the research, the study revealed remarkable similarity of remembrances between participants from widely ranging locational and occupational backgrounds.

Oakland City Planning Commission. Oakland: Central District Plan. Oakland, California: Fontes Abbey Press, 1964. (pp. 33-4).

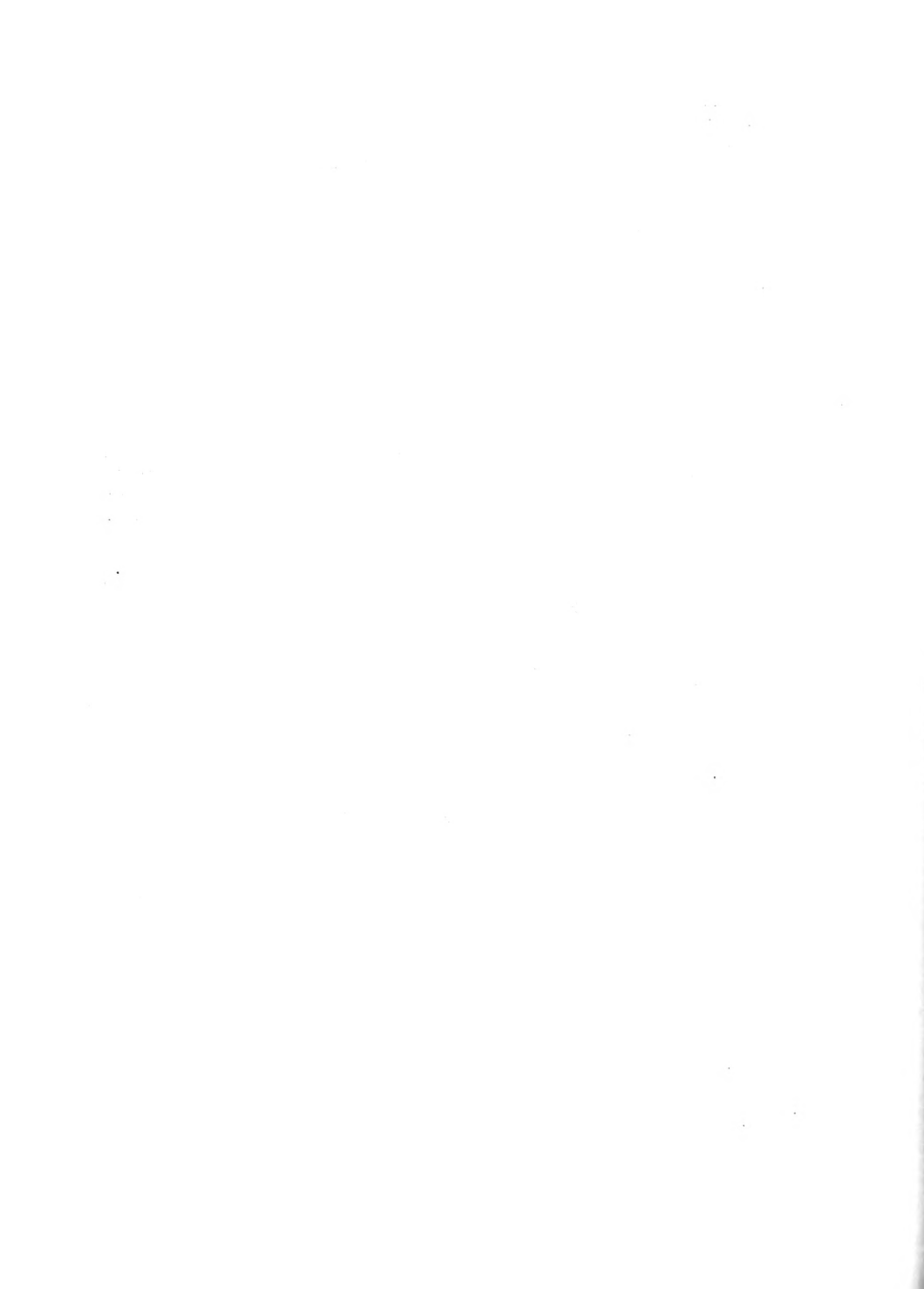
A well-done comprehensive plan for the downtown district which indicates how the spatial imagery developed by Lynch in The Image of the City might be incorporated into an operational system.

Oakland City Planning Department. "Design Resources in the Oakland Central District," Information Report (August, 1963).

An interesting survey of the overall visual form and design resources within the Oakland Central District, involving, in part, visual perception techniques.

Parr, A. E. "Environmental Design and Psychology," Landscape, Vol. 14 (Winter, 1964-65).

Built around the notion that "image" is human and "substance"(reality) is not, the author maintains that sensory deprivation deranges the mind. When we speak of "exhilarating" or "relaxing" areas within cities we are speaking of the relationship between physical form and mental state.



Strauss, Anselm L. Images of the American City. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1961. 306 p.

"Americana" through time; this book focuses on the minutia of everyday living around which man apparently structures both time and space. Easy and interesting to read, it is valuable foremost in showing how little attention has been paid by the modern "urbanologist" in understanding the values placed around the individual's mundane affairs.

Thiel, Philip. "An Old Garden, A New Tool, and Our Future Cities," Land-scape Architecture, (July, 1962) pp. 227-232.

Because our urban experience is a sequence of vistas, not a static view, we should learn to manipulate urban forms to communicate a sequence of meanings to us. This is termed "sequence-experience" which can be mapped, analyzed, and conceptualized. Major portion of the paper deals with mapping techniques. (See also Lynch, The Image of the City on future research suggestions, and Appleyard, et. al., View From the Road.)

Vigier, Francois C. "An Experimental Approach to Urban Design," Journal of the American Institute of Planners (February, 1965), pp. 21-31.

Most perceptual urban design clarity is accidental since it is based upon the responses of a small group of aesthetically inclined individuals who may have very atypical reactions to intuitive formulae. Utilizing basic "cognitive" theory (psychology) that man seeks to reduce emotional stress in perceiving his environment, Vigier demonstrates experimentally the close correlation between spatial qualities of "streets" and "squares" and the response given. Some research directions are cited.

Wastlund, Holger and Kauno Wihervuori. "Stockholm i vart inre," Att bo Stockholm, Sweden. (December, 1962), pp. 183-194. (trans. Swedish Consulate, New Orleans, La.)

Using The Image of the City by Kevin Lynch as a basic format, the authors discovered that "action" within urban Stockholm was among those components producing high degrees of "imageability."

Williams, Sidney H. "Urban Aesthetics," Town Planning Review (July, 1954), pp. 95-113.

Working from a set of objectives toward improving the visual character of the city, the author suggests two distinct methods for studying the aesthetic character of cities. These two are: (1) an analysis of the visually significant three-dimensional forms, and (2) the principal ways in which the city is visually remembered. If people are affected by visual qualities, then our urban environment must develop from a consideration of all fundamental human needs, and based upon public support.



Wohl, R. Richard and Anselm L. Strauss. "Symbolic Representation and the Urban Milieu," American Journal of Sociology, LXIII, (March, 1958) pp. 523-532.

Robert Park's comment that the city is "a state of mind" leads the authors in search of those features within a city which an individual utilizes to "see" and comprehend his surroundings. Cities are shown to be viewed symbolically, involving extensive simplification in their perception. It is by this method of symbolization and simplification that a citizen develops a "personality" for the urban milieu and around which he organizes his life.

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#### V. PERSONALITY AND PERCEPTION

Dichter, Ernest. "The Strategy of Human Desires," Planning 1961. American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago.

The president (1961) of the Institute for Motivation Research, Dichter states that "what is needed then is the scientific development of an image for each major city." Dichter goes on to explain that the major component of this image is "uniqueness."

Dubos, Rene. Man Adapting. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965 (paperback), pp. 22-34.

Implications of sensory stimuli, or the lack of it, to man in his environment.

Fried, Marc. "Grieving for a Lost Home: Psychological Costs of Relocation," Urban Renewal: The Record and the Controversy, James Wilson, editor. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1966. pp. 359-379.

Working under the subheadings of "The Spatial Factor" (p. 361) and "The Sense of Spatial Identity" (p. 365), Fried presents a short, but very important, discussion of human attachments to space, particularly among the poor.

Gibson, James J. The Perception of the Visual World. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1950.



One of the very important works in this field; often cited and imperative for any reader interested in the psychology of perception.

Gibson likens perception to other forms of "education" (such as use of sounds in speech) and that we cannot understand an individual's (or culture's) perception of things, space, etc., until we understand his background, memory, and past stimulation. Thus, the past lays the foundation for our present perception capability. Gibson identifies 13 varieties of perspective which aid to analyze our perception systems.

Gibson, James J. "Pictures, Perspectives, and Perception," Daedalus Vol. 89 (1960), pp. 216-222.

The author of The Perception of the Visual World gives a brief summary of one idea contained in that book--"historical prejudices about the act of perception in everyday life." Although the article is built around the notion of an artist's painting, several points can be extended to the social scientist's work. For example, the retinal image, "input," and the picture should all be differentiated; in this way we can separate our receptive systems from the information source.

Goffman, Erving. The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Anchor (paperback), 1959.

Utilizing the metaphor of the theatrical performance as the framework to analyze the behavior of self among others, Goffman presents an interesting discussion of everyday social intercourse. Beyond the satisfaction of seeing one's self as Goffman's actor in many social roles, the book provides a sound basis toward the understanding of individual perceptual mechanisms and their significance in understanding human thought and behavior. (Compare Goffman's use of the metaphor with Marx, The Machine in the Garden.)

Lieberman, E. James and Leonard J. Duhl. "Physical and Mental Health in the City," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 352 (March, 1964), pp. 13-24.

A general survey of the problems with suggestions for action; two psychiatrists propose the approach of an ecological model to achieve maximum effect, through increased citizen participation at minimum social cost.

Lindzey, Gardner, (ed). Assessment of Human Motives. New York: Rinehart and Co., 1958. 273 p.

Designed for the more serious students of psychological aspects of perception. Many of the articles are at the "frontier" of our understanding. Although all are interesting, Kelly's "Man's Construction of His Alternatives;" and Allport's "What Units Shall We Employ?" are the most meaningful to the non-professional.

Miller, George A. "The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two," Psychological Review, LXIII (March, 1956), pp. 81-97.



How many simple pieces of information can the average person differentiate, one from the other? Miller believes that the number seven (give or take two) represents something of an "average" per person. Utilizing "bits" (amount of information needed to make a decision between two like attributes) and "chunks" (two or more "bits" organized into a unit), the author points to a basic limitation of man in viewing his environment unless effective recoding (chunking) processes can be learned. After all, "What about the Seven Wonders of the World, the Seven Seas, the seven deadly sins, the seven daughters of Atlas in the Pleiades, the seven ages of man, the seven levels of hell, the seven primary colors, the seven notes of the musical scale, and the seven days of the week?"

Ryan, T. A. and M. S. Ryan. "Geographical Orientation," American Journal of Psychology, Vol. 53 (1940), pp. 204-215.

Experiments concerning spatial orientation in human beings, generally in laboratory settings. The major conclusion was that the perceived field includes much more than the physical surroundings; involving a type of "mariner's compass" as a reference system.

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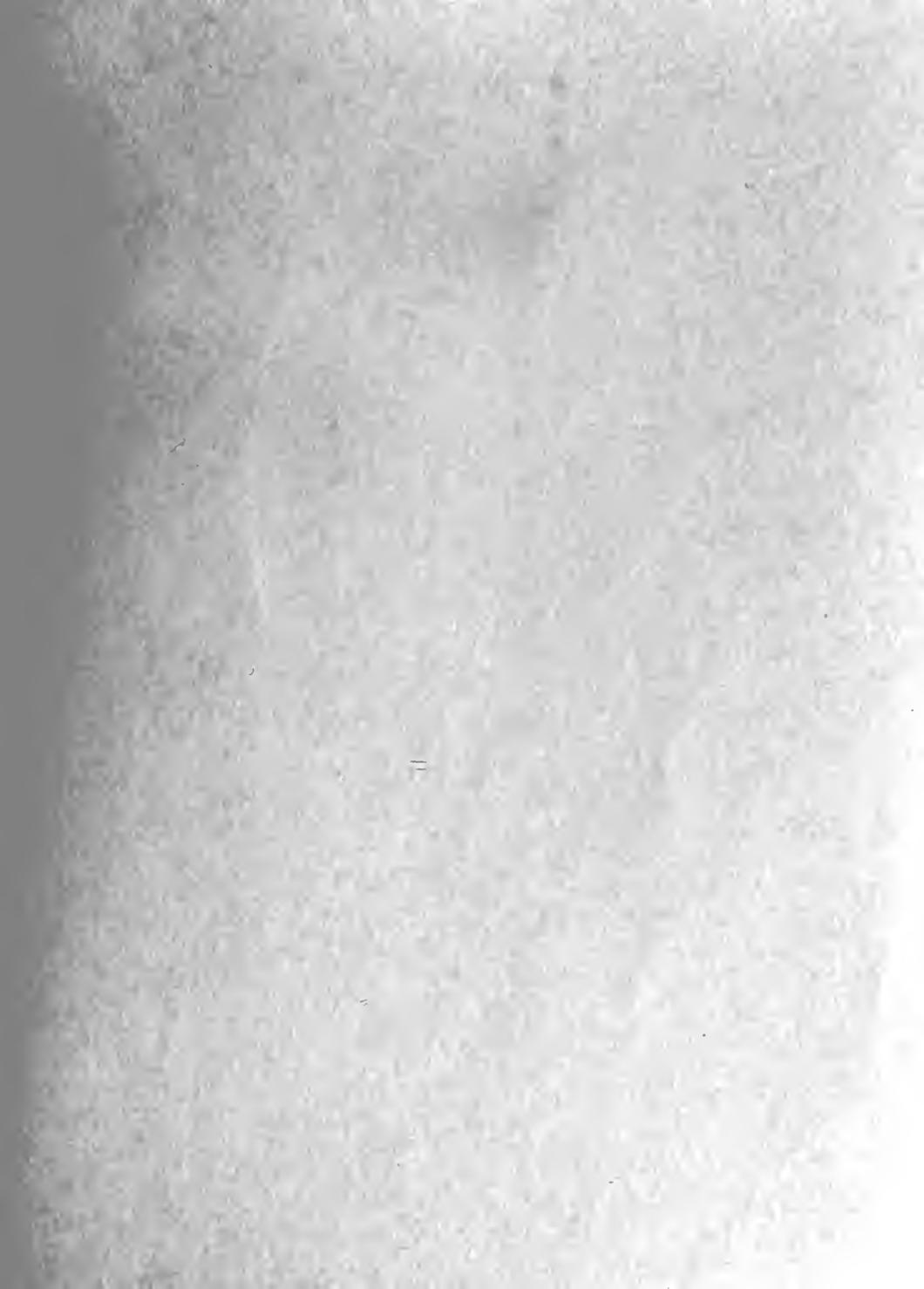
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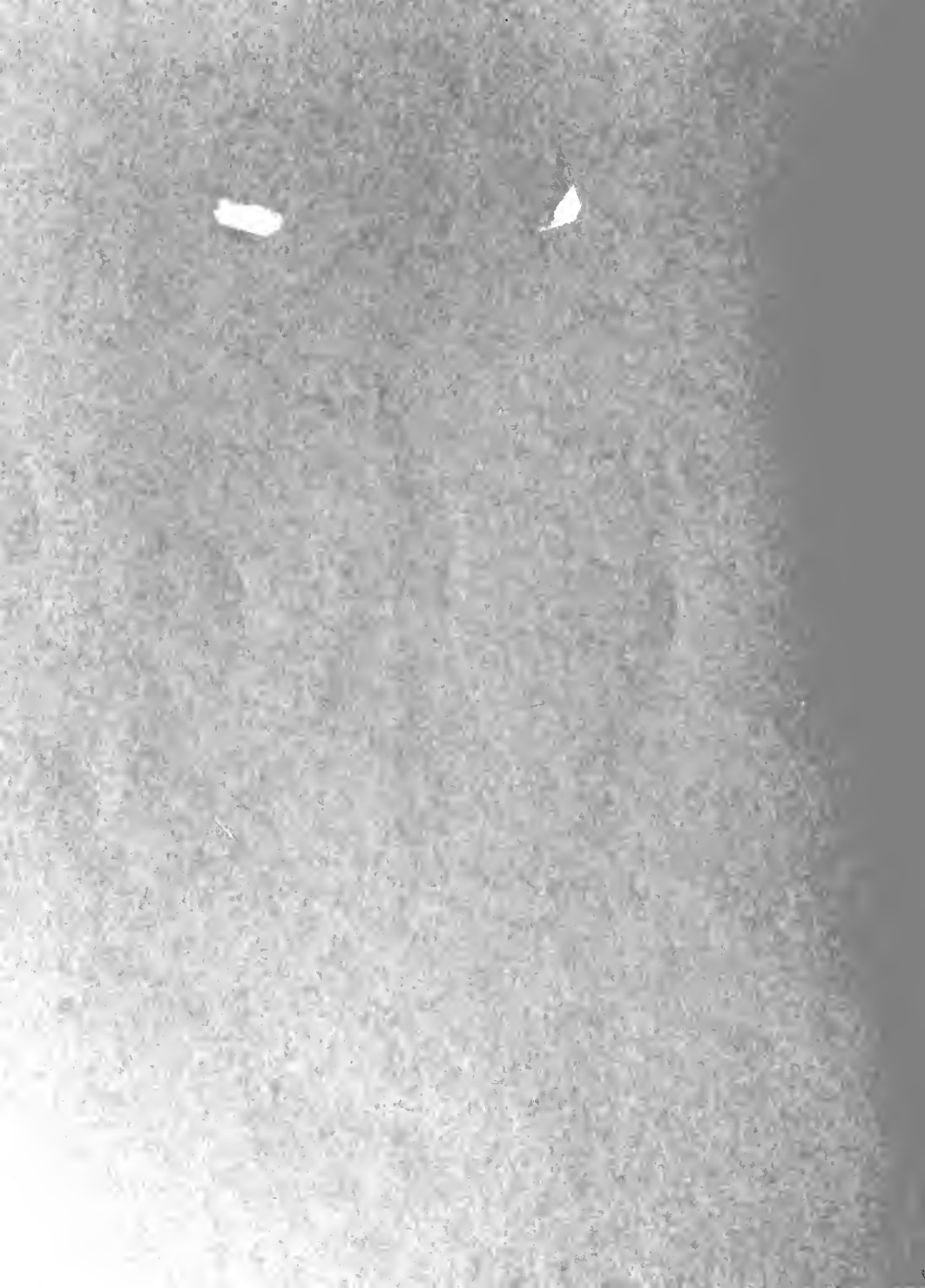
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